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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

MIGNON.

Opera in three Acts. Music by Ambrose Thomas.

Cast:	
Wilhelm Meister	Herr Jäger.
Lothario	Herr Scheidemantel.
Laertes	Herr Nebuschka.
Friedrich	Herr Erl.
Jarno	Herr Wachter.
Antonio	Herr Ernst.
Mignon	Frau Wedekind.
Philine	Frau Kleinert.
A servant	Herr Markgraf.
Zafari	Herr Meier.
The Souffleur	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Lothario, disguised as a minstrel, is seeking his daughter, Sperata. He tries to protect Mignon, a gipsy, who is being ill-treated by the band, but Jarno, the chief of the gipsies scorns him, and a youth, Wilhelm Meister buys Mignon out of pity from him. Out of gratitude for the rescue follows love for her rescuer. Wilhelm is staying with a band of comedians. Philine, one of the troupe, loves him, and Mignoa in her jealousy is about to drown herself, but is restrained by hearing Lothario's harp. Mignon induces Lothario to set fire to the house where Philine is playing. The guests all rush out, and Philine asks Mignon to fetch her nosegay which she has left behind. Mignon, who is now full of remorse, goes into the burning house, but Wilhelm rushes in and rescues her. Lothario, who is Marquis of Cypriani, discovers Mignon to be his lost daughter Sperata. Wilhelm has come to love her, and Philine bestowing her affections on another adorer, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Mignon are united.

Composer: Ambrose Thomas, born 1811, died 1896.
(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.40 3/4.)

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7 p. m.

DIE FLEDERMAUS.

ROYAL THEATRE

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

WANN WIR ALTERN.

A dramatic prattling by Oscar Blumenthal.

Cast:	
Marquis von Fargueuil	Herr Stahl.
Gräfin Blandine	Frau Basté.
Gaston von Rieux	Herr Gebühr.
Toinon, Zofe	Fräul. Leder.
Ein Diener	Herr Walther.

DER EINGEBILDETE KRANKE.

Comedy in three Acts by Molière. German by L. Fulda.

Cast:	
Argan	Herr P. Neumann.
Beline, seine zweite Frau	Fräul. Diacono.
Angeliue, } seine Töchter	Fräul. Krüger.
Louison, }	Elsa Rieken.
Bernald, sein Bruder	Herr Bauer.
Cleant	Herr Dettmer.
Dr. Diafoirus, Arzt	Herr Huff.
Thomas Diafoirus, sein Sohn	Herr Gebühr.
Dr. Purgon, Argan's Arzt	Herr Helsing.
Fleurant, Apotheker	Herr Leichert.
de Bonnefol, Notar	Herr Gunz.
Toinette, Dienstmädchen bei Argan.	Frau Gasny.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7 p. m.

DIE WILDENTE.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, June 3rd: Tannhäuser. 7 p. m.
Monday, June 4th: Der Freischütz. 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday, June 3rd: Wallensteins Tod. 7. p. m.
Monday, June 4th: Ernst. 7.30 p. m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Direktors Paul Linsemann:

This evening at 7.30

FRÄULEIN JULIE.

Naturalistisches Trauerspiel von August Strindberg.

Cast:	
Fräulein Julie	Else Sarto.
Jean, Diener	Willy Hagen.
Christine, Köchin	Jutta Versen.

ANATOLS HOCHZEITSMORGEN.

Ein Act von Arthur Schnitzler.

Cast:	
Anatol	Hans Stock.
Max	Paul Bildt.
Hona	Henny Alsen.
Franz, Diener	Hans Ehrlecke.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

FRÄULEIN JULIE

und ANATOLS HOCHZEITSMORGEN.

LOCAL.

THE THIRD GERMAN INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

In compliance with wishes which have been generally expressed, the authorities of the Exhibition have resolved to institute occasionally, and exceptionally on Saturday evenings, one of their **Organ Concerts** in the Evangelical church building. The fourth organ concert will therefore take place tomorrow evening, the 2nd of June, beginning at six o'clock. Residents who would otherwise be unable to be present at the concerts, and Whitsuntide holiday-makers visiting the Exhibition, will thus have an opportunity of appreciating the merits of the great Jehmlich organ through Herr Alfred Sittard's performances. The programme will contain only organ compositions, headed, according to rule, by one of J. S. Bach's, the A-minor Prelude and Fugue, which will be followed by Gullmant's "Concertstück op. 24". This latter work, as well as the "Suite gothique" of L. Boëllmann, which stands third on the programme, is eminently fitted to exhibit the powers of tone-expression possessed by a modern organ. Both pieces belong, in a purely musical sense, to the most successful examples of French organ style. The above performances will be supplemented by a "Berçeuse" of Saint-Saëns and an "Idylle" by Botti, two productions of a melodious and attractive character.

The price of admission to this Concert is 1 Mark; the next will take place on June 6, at 12 o'clock noon.



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DISCOVERY OF OLD PORCELAIN. In the year 1741 Johann Martin Heinrici, then aged 30, was admitted to the Royal porcelain factory at Meissen, and soon distinguished himself as a miniature and portrait painter, so that he came to be extensively employed by the Court and princely families. In 1757, during the Seven Years War, he fled, with others then employed in the Meissen works, to Höchst or Frankenthal; but in 1761, as it had been found in Meissen that he could not well be dispensed with, he was brought back there, and old documents show that the title of "Court Painter" was conferred upon him. In 1764 he was made "Farbenlaborant", and in 1786 he died.

Hitherto no work of Heinrici's has been known to be in Dresden. All the more agreeable, therefore, was the recent discovery by his Royal Highness Prince Johann Georg, after the removal of a wooden back from a picture in his possession, of the signature "J. M. Heinrici, 1756". His Royal Highness has thus found the first work of an artist hitherto known to us only by name. A companion picture to the Prince's was found almost immediately afterwards in the collection of Princess Mathilde, bearing the same signature, with the date "1754". The two half-length pictures represent the Elector Friedrich August II. (August III.) and his wife Maria Josepha; both are very finely executed on Meissen porcelain. They have been graciously lent to the Exhibition, and placed in the Technical Department, where, by their merit as works of art and because the artists' names are so seldom found on Meissen porcelain, they should awaken special interest.

THE STEAMERS ON THE ELBE.

In a few days seventy years will have elapsed since the commencement of the Saxon passenger steamship traffic. It was started not by the town of Dresden, which only granted a five years concession, but by certain far-seeing citizens who founded a company in 1836. Development was slow at first. At the first general meeting of the Company, it was decided that two steamers should be constructed. The vessels were built in a shed some 80 yards long, in the old Vogelwiese. The engines were made by the firm of Eggels in Berlin. On the 30th of July 1837, the steamship "Maria" made the first trial trip to Meissen, and in August to Rathen; for some years the three steamers "Maria", "Prince Albert" and "Dresden" supplied a service respectable enough, but hardly rapid, to Tetschen, but generally only as far as Rathen. A ticket to Pillnitz cost six "Neu-Groschen", to Tetschen one "Thaler", while down the river from there cost 1 1/2 Thalers. In 1839 these three steamers carried 33,441 passengers, and for freight earned 16,262 Thalers, 9 Groschen, 5 Pfennigs. The ships' engines were of 40 to 50 horse power, and the steamers' draught 22 to 26 inches, while in summer, since in those days little had been done for the river in the shape of dams or dredging, they often had great difficulties to contend against. The chronicles of the Company relate that King Friedrich August of Saxony, while on a steamboat trip in 1838, met King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., who was coming down stream in a boat. In the year 1846 the new steamer "Friedrich August" for the first time went as far as Leitmeritz. In those days a post carriage went from Lobositz to Prague in 7 1/4 hours. A trial was made of extending the traffic to Melnik and Obristoy, but the actual local traffic was a later development. A landing stage was first built in Loschwitz in 1851, and no stop was made at Blasewitz until a far later date. People who lived at the latter place had to cross the river to Loschwitz and take the steamer there, until about 1876. The number of passengers conveyed grew from 33,400 in 1839, in the next eight years to 102,800 in 1847, while in 1865-66 1,024,000 passengers were carried, a number which rapidly increased, and in 1885, the 50th year since the foundation of the Company, no less than 2,035,600 persons made use of the boats. The Bohemian traffic received a considerable check in 1841, when a certain Captain Rusten was given a monopoly of the traffic between stations on